



Company Number: 605031

Saltcross Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Saltcross Limited
CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of Financial Position	3
Notes to the Financial Statements	4 - 9

Saltcross Limited
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	<u>908,070</u>	<u>934,443</u>
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	50,964	66,958
Receivables	8	49,822	54,226
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>671,650</u>	<u>371,566</u>
		<u>772,436</u>	<u>492,750</u>
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(290,054)</u>	<u>(293,309)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>482,382</u>	<u>199,441</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>1,390,452</u>	<u>1,133,884</u>
Payables:			
amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(355,572)	(420,843)
Provisions for liabilities	11	<u>(289)</u>	<u>(289)</u>
Net Assets		<u>1,034,591</u>	<u>712,752</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital presented as equity		75	75
Retained earnings	12	<u>1,034,516</u>	<u>712,677</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>1,034,591</u>	<u>712,752</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

We as Directors of Saltcross Limited, state that -

- (a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,
- (b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied,
- (c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),
- (d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,
- (e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014. The company has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 26 November 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Gareth Slattery
Director

Keith Molloy
Director

Saltcross Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

1. General Information

Saltcross Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office of the company is The Manhattan, 3-5 Station road, Raheny, Dublin 5. The principal activity of the company is licensed trade.

There has been no significant change in these activities during the financial year ended 30 June 2025. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 605031.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Revenue

Revenue comprises of the cash receipts received by the company during the year, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

(i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Freehold premises are stated at cost (or deemed cost for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The difference between depreciation based on the revalued amount charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings. Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Tangible fixed assets, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives. The estimated useful economic lives assigned to Tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Land and buildings freehold	-	2% Straight line
Leased equipment	-	12.5% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

Saltcross Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

(iii) Impairment

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk, free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Inventories

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period Stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Saltcross Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Trade and other payables

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. Operating profit	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	42,433	43,678
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. Finance costs	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest	28,297	35,589
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Saltcross Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 32, (2024 - 34).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Directors	3	3
Staff	29	31
	32	34

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings freehold	Leased equipment	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 July 2024	1,037,242	61,203	122,261	1,220,706
Additions	-	-	16,062	16,062
At 30 June 2025	1,037,242	61,203	138,323	1,236,768
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2024	130,631	56,804	98,828	286,263
Charge for the financial year	20,746	4,399	17,290	42,435
At 30 June 2025	151,377	61,203	116,118	328,698
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2025	885,865	-	22,205	908,070
At 30 June 2024	906,611	4,399	23,433	934,443

7. Inventories

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	50,964	66,958

The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

8. Receivables

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other debtors	990	990
Taxation	36,950	45,976
Prepayments	10,882	6,260
Accrued income	1,000	1,000
	49,822	54,226

Saltcross Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

9. Payables	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	94,424	94,424
Trade payables	94,873	96,909
Taxation	59,721	61,809
Other creditors	20,061	19,011
Accruals	20,975	21,156
	290,054	293,309

10. Payables	2025	2024
Amounts falling due after more than one year	€	€
Bank loan	316,241	382,052
Amounts owed to connected parties (Note 14)	39,331	38,791
	355,572	420,843

Loans		
Repayable in one year or less, or on demand	94,424	94,424
Repayable between one and two years	94,424	94,424
Repayable between two and five years	221,817	287,628
	410,665	476,476

11. Provisions for liabilities

The amounts provided for deferred taxation are analysed below:

	Capital allowances	Total	Total
	€	€	€
		2025	2024
At financial year start	289	289	1,245
Charged to profit and loss	-	-	(956)
At financial year end	289	289	289

12. Income Statement

	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 July 2024	712,677	880,662
Redemption of shares	-	(499,975)
Profit for the financial year	321,839	331,990
At 30 June 2025	1,034,516	712,677

13. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 30 June 2025.

Saltcross Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

14. Related party transactions

The following amounts are due to other connected parties:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>39,331</u>	<u>38,791</u>

15. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

16. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 26 November 2025.